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CALIFORNIA

JUN 11 1994

June 1994



Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Alberta
EDUCATION

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June 1994

Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A

consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B

consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

Time allotted: 2 1/2 hours. You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination if needed.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided as directed by the presiding examiner.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example

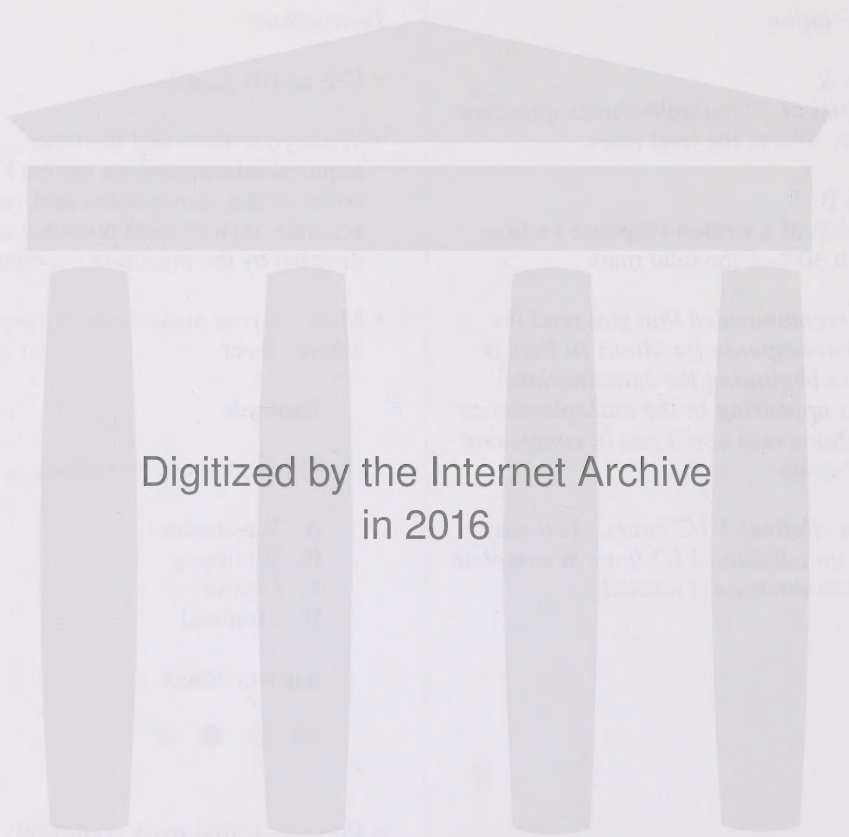
The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.



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1. A fundamental challenge faced by democratic states is to reconcile minority rights with
 - A. responsible government
 - B. controlled participation
 - C. the rule of law
 - D. majority rule
2. Keynesian economic policies were adopted on a wide scale by the United States government during the
 - A. First World War
 - B. Roaring '20s
 - C. Great Depression
 - D. Second World War
3. Citizenship in a dictatorship differs from citizenship in a democracy **primarily** with respect to
 - A. owning private property
 - B. joining a political movement
 - C. expressing a dissident opinion
 - D. participating in a political rally
4. *Should a society emphasize individual self-reliance or the collective good?*

On this economic issue, Canadians on the right wing of the political spectrum would support a

 - A. public enterprise system because they believe that equality cannot be achieved in a competitive society
 - B. public enterprise system because they believe that economic power should reside with the workers
 - C. private enterprise system because they believe that laissez-faire principles will ensure welfare benefits for the needy
 - D. private enterprise system because they believe that government intervention encourages inefficiency and loss of initiative
5. One of the main goals of public ownership, as implemented by many former social democratic governments was to
 - A. maximize profits
 - B. safeguard employment
 - C. equalize workers' wages
 - D. increase consumer confidence

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 6 and 7.



—from *Best Editorial Cartoons of 1992*

6. This cartoon implies that federal government initiatives and policies during the 1980s and early 1990s
- A. established antirecessionary monetary programs
 - B. ended universality for certain assistance programs
 - C. expanded medicare transfer payments to the provinces
 - D. subsidized failing private corporations with public funds
7. According to a supply-side economist, the economic development that has motivated the “Federal Government Money Hunt” depicted in the cartoon is
- A. runaway inflation
 - B. a high budget deficit
 - C. a regressive tax system
 - D. low unemployment

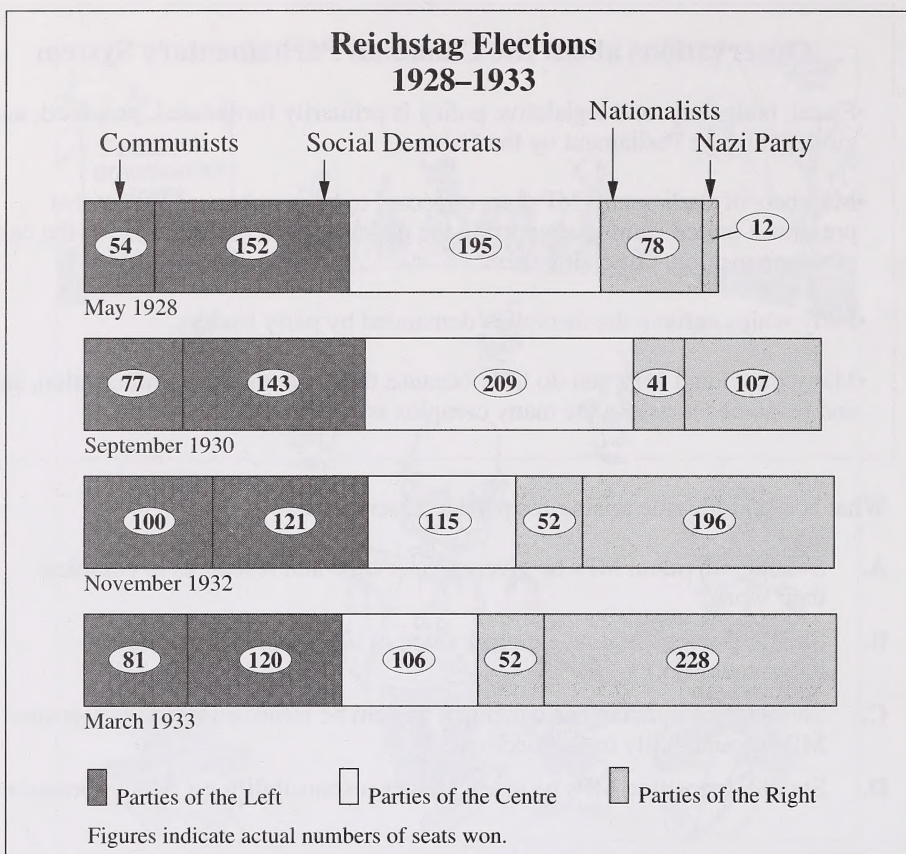
Use the following observations to answer questions 8 to 10.

Observations about the Canadian Parliamentary System

- Fiscal, budgetary, and legislative policy is primarily formulated, proposed, and guided through Parliament by the Cabinet.
- Members of Parliament (MPs) are expected to be members of a team that presents a united front in supporting the government's proposals or, in the case of the opposition, criticizing them.
- Party whips enforce the discipline demanded by party leaders.
- Many individual MPs can do little because they lack the time, information, staff, and resources to assess the many complex issues brought before them.

8. What is a central issue arising from these observations?
 - A. Should individual MPs be given greater time and resources to complete their work?
 - B. Should Cabinet assume a greater share of the workload assigned to individual MPs?
 - C. Should the Canadian parliamentary system be reformed to achieve greater MP accountability to the electorate?
 - D. Should opposition MPs be given greater responsibility for policy formation?
9. Taken together, these observations point directly to the concern that
 - A. competent MPs are not used effectively in the Cabinet
 - B. the political system has become dominated by the executive branch
 - C. democracy has become too inefficient, unwieldy, and time-consuming
 - D. political parties have become too interested in choosing strong leadership
10. To address the issues that arise from these observations, an individual who favours the American political system would **most** likely recommend
 - A. establishing a more clearly defined system of checks and balances
 - B. increasing the power of party caucuses and the prime minister
 - C. increasing rotation of government members through Cabinet
 - D. holding public hearings on a greater range of issues

Use the following graph to answer question 11.

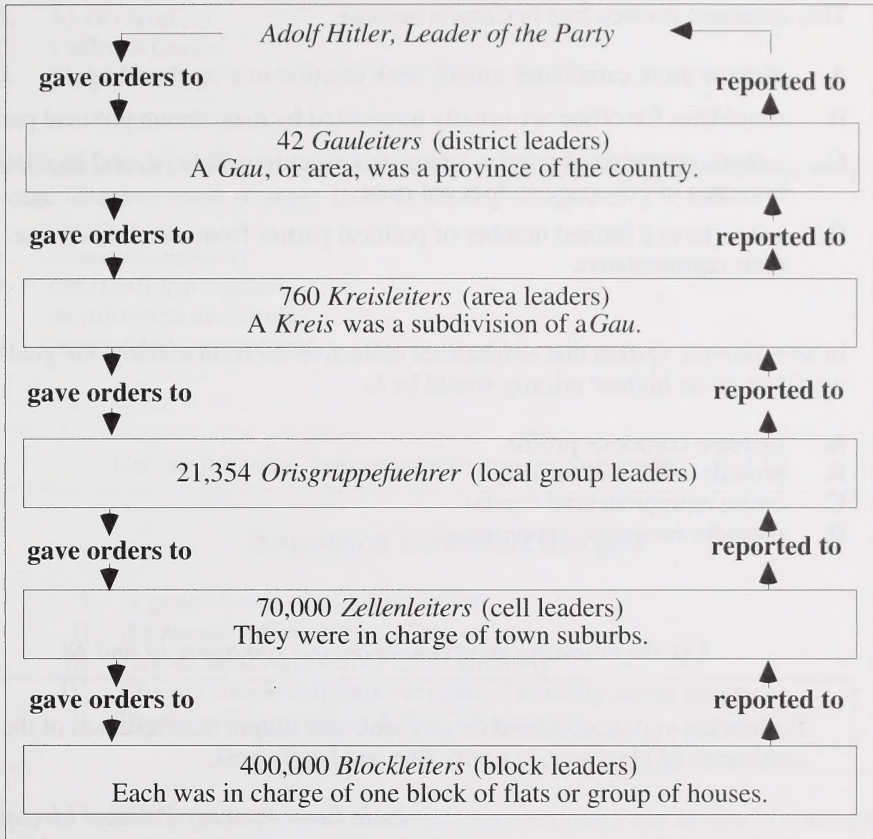


—from *The Rise of Totalitarian States*

11. The trends shown by the graph support the conclusion that between 1928 and 1933
- moderate political views were becoming less popular
 - Hitler was targeting the communists in his propaganda campaigns
 - nationalist goals were becoming central to all German political parties
 - parties of the left and right were achieving approximately equal representation
12. A common characteristic of totalitarian governments is that they are
- opposed to political competition
 - more often capitalist than communist
 - dominated by powerful civilian leaders
 - based primarily on left-wing political ideologies

Use the following chart to answer questions 13 and 14.

The Structure of the Nazi Party



—from *Hitler's Germany*

13. According to this chart, who would be in the **most** immediate position to terrorize or intimidate private citizens into obedience?
- A. The party leader
 - B. The area leaders
 - C. The block leaders
 - D. The district leaders
14. The information in the chart supports the generalization that in a dictatorship
- A. citizens are ultimately responsible to their leaders
 - B. citizens are overly sensitive to the wishes of the leaders
 - C. leadership is equally divided throughout the bureaucracy
 - D. a great number of leaders are involved in decision making

15. *It is sometimes difficult to claim that an elected representative in a single-member plurality system unquestionably commands the support of a majority of eligible voters.*

This statement is often true in Canada because

- A. three or more candidates usually seek election in a single riding
 - B. candidates for office are usually nominated by mainstream political parties
 - C. a clear separation of powers among the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of government does not exist
 - D. voters have a limited number of political parties from which to choose their representative
16. In an economic system that emphasizes collective decision making, the goal that would be given highest priority would be to
- A. increase corporate profits
 - B. provide economic security
 - C. create entrepreneurial capital
 - D. promote economic opportunity

Use the following statement to answer questions 17 and 18.

Proletarian violence, carried on as a pure and simple manifestation of the sentiments of class war, is a very fine and heroic goal.

—from *Contemporary Political Ideologies*

17. This speaker would likely support the political objectives of a
- A. revolutionary communist party
 - B. liberal democratic party
 - C. social democratic party
 - D. fascist party
18. A belief similar to that expressed by this speaker would be found in the writings of
- A. John Locke
 - B. Adolf Hitler
 - C. Adam Smith
 - D. Vladimir Lenin

19. Which one of Stalin's programs might also be acceptable to a democratic capitalist?
- A. Relocation
 - B. Modernization
 - C. Collectivization
 - D. State planning
20. A classical liberal of the 19th century and a social democrat of the 20th century would **disagree most** strongly about achieving the goal of
- A. economic equality
 - B. constitutional rights
 - C. an informed electorate
 - D. responsible government

Use the following information to answer questions 21 and 22.

Suggested Economic Targets

- I. A gradual reduction of the deficit
- II. An annual inflation rate of 3% or less
- III. Labour sector growth of 2.3% annually
- IV. The expansion and improvement of existing social programs
- V. Productivity growth of 1.5 to 2% annually

21. Target I would be more difficult to attain if a government was seriously committed to achieving
- A. Target II
 - B. Target III
 - C. Target IV
 - D. Target V
22. The achievement of these economic targets by a government would be based on the assumption that
- A. recessionary pressures are not a compelling factor
 - B. the exchange rate for its currency is unstable
 - C. its exports are not exceeding its imports by a sizable amount
 - D. the political party in power is committed to a laissez-faire philosophy

Use the following statements to answer questions 23 to 26.

Speaker I: The workers must produce for the common good the same as they would for themselves. They must understand that there is no greater achievement than to serve society as a whole. The masses must strive ever harder to overcome their selfish desires for individual advancement. By working together, society can be strong and prosperous, ensuring a stable employment outlook for all workers.

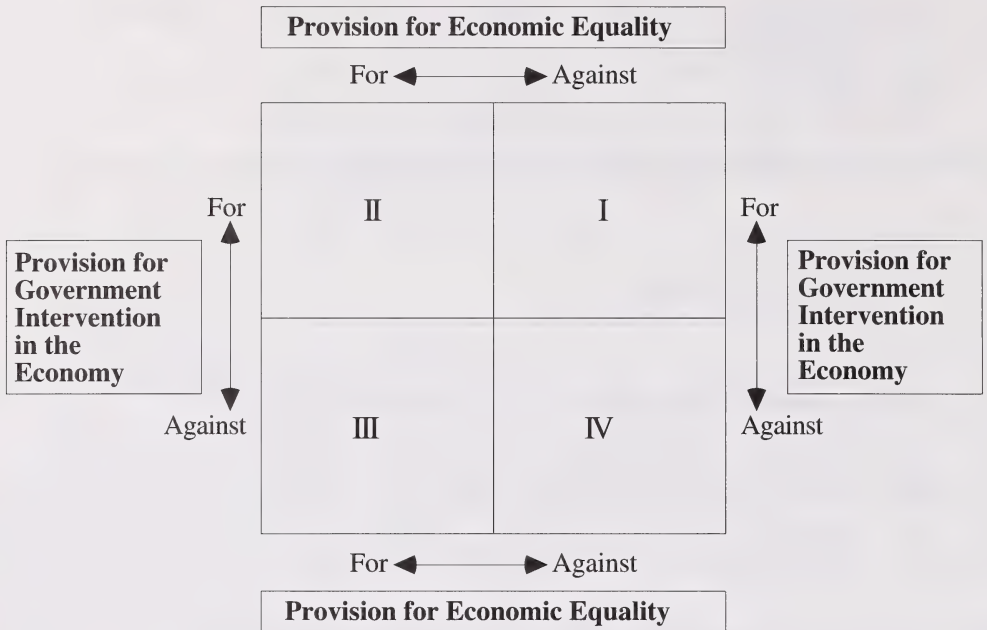
Speaker II: Leaders must be above the masses. The country can only be strong if powerful leaders in business and industry provide the same unfailing devotion as generals do in the army. Workers must obey their leaders to help create a strong industrial and military state. Only then can they expect prosperity and well-being for themselves.

Speaker III: Business and industry must work in cooperation with labour if everyone is to share in the benefits of a just society. Workers must have the right to organize and strike in order to match the power of big business. Legislation is therefore necessary to protect workers' rights. When the different segments of society work together, prosperity can be achieved for all.

Speaker IV: Labour must realize that its basic worth is determined by market forces in the economy. Workers should not be forced to belong to unions because the right to work is a fundamental freedom. Competition for jobs will ensure that workers are paid according to their skills, experience, and productivity. Healthy competition for employment will make our country strong and prosperous.

23. The speaker who presents an essentially fascist point of view is
- A. Speaker I
 - B. Speaker II
 - C. Speaker III
 - D. Speaker IV
24. The primary source that would clearly support Speaker IV's position would be
- A. *Das Kapital*
 - B. *Mein Kampf*
 - C. *The Wealth of Nations*
 - D. *The Communist Manifesto*
25. The issue raised by the speakers focuses **primarily** on the
- A. role of the labour force in the economy
 - B. value of economic growth and stability
 - C. right of the individual to compete for employment
 - D. importance of government intervention in the economy
26. The range of opinions expressed by the speakers **best** supports the generalization that
- A. individual initiative must be used to achieve national goals
 - B. economic goals are most often achieved through cooperative efforts
 - C. strong leadership is necessary to ensure economic advancement and prosperity
 - D. nations use a variety of means to accomplish essentially similar economic goals
-
27. *In Canada, freedom of speech is subject to libel laws, freedom of the press to the Official Secrets Act, and freedom of assembly to laws against riot or property damage.*
- This statement reflects a belief that in a democracy
- A. civil liberties are necessary and must be protected at all cost
 - B. civil rights cannot be exercised without regard for the rights of others
 - C. the protection of civil rights and liberties can lead to anarchy and chaos in society
 - D. governments should not attempt to protect civil liberties, but rather should rely on individual conscience

Use the following diagram to answer questions 28 and 29.



28. Which quadrant is clearly associated with the idea of the welfare state?
- A. Quadrant I
 - B. Quadrant II
 - C. Quadrant III
 - D. Quadrant IV
29. In Canada, economic policies favouring privatization, deregulation, and cuts to social programs indicate a movement away from
- A. Quadrant II and toward Quadrant IV
 - B. Quadrant II and toward Quadrant III
 - C. Quadrant III and toward Quadrant IV
 - D. Quadrant III and toward Quadrant I

Use the following document to answer questions 30 and 31.

**The President
of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
[RSFSR]**

DECREE

In connection with the activities of the group of people calling themselves the “State Committee on the Emergency Situation,” I declare:

1. That the pronouncement of the committee is to be considered unconstitutional and their activities a coup d’état, being nothing less than a crime against the state.
2. That all decisions taken in the name of the so-called committee on the emergency situation are to be considered illegal and without force on the territory of the RSFSR. The legally elected authority on the territory of the Russian Federation is expressed in the President, the Supreme Soviet, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and all state and local organs of authority and administration of the RSFSR.
3. That the actions of public servants who execute the decisions of the aforementioned committee fall under the competence of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR and will be prosecuted according to the law.

This Decree comes into effect from the moment it is signed.

President of the RSFSR

B[oris] Yeltsin

Moscow, The Kremlin
19 August 1991

30. In this Decree, Yeltsin strongly implies that the State Committee on the Emergency Situation has violated the democratic principle of
- A. executive responsibility
 - B. separation of powers
 - C. freedom of the press
 - D. rule of law
31. In the context of this Decree, the actions of the State Committee on the Emergency Situation **most** resemble
- A. Stalin’s “Great Purges”
 - B. Hitler’s “Beer Hall Putsch”
 - C. Lenin’s “New Economic Policy”
 - D. Mao’s “Cultural Revolution”

32. The senates of Canada and the United States share the characteristic that they are
- A. not able to delay legislation
 - B. composed of the same number of members
 - C. not based on representation by population
 - D. appointed by the executive branch of government

Use the following statement to answer question 33.

Our whole economy is based on planned obsolescence. We make good products, we induce people to buy them, and then next year, we deliberately introduce something that will make those products old-fashioned, out of date, or obsolete.

—from *The Waste Makers*, by Vance Packard

33. According to this statement, the purpose of planned obsolescence is to
- A. improve product quality
 - B. increase consumer spending
 - C. encourage corporate mergers
 - D. maximize production efficiency

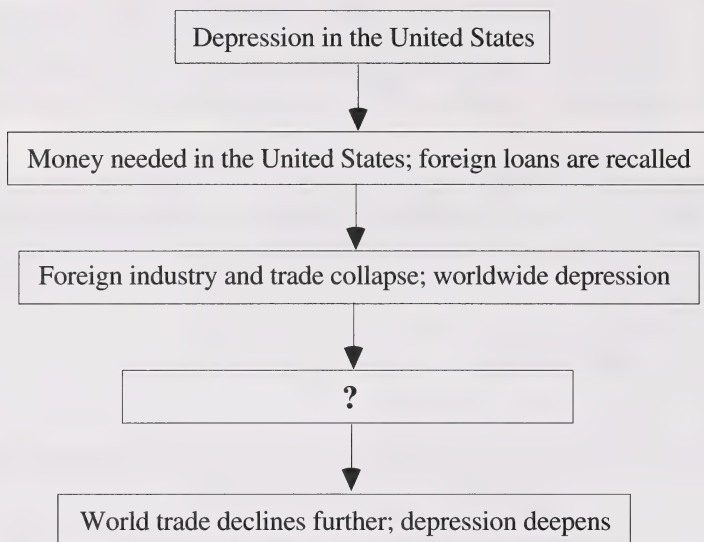
34. Which **Guiding Principle** is correctly matched with a **Policy**?

Guiding Principle	Policy
A. Command economy	The New Economic Policy
B. Entrepreneurship	Five-Year Planning
C. Private ownership	Collectivization
D. Decentralized decision making	Perestroika

35. Competition is viewed as a positive force by capitalist economists because they believe that
- A. efficient and well-run businesses will survive and prosper in the free market
 - B. privately owned businesses will consistently control the rate of inflation
 - C. supply and demand determine the production of goods and thus cause prices to rise
 - D. regulated production of goods will lower prices for consumers and businesses alike

36. Achieving an unbiased and objective peace settlement at Paris in 1919 was unlikely because the
- A. United States had refused to send a delegation to the conference
 - B. League of Nations avoided participation in the peacemaking process
 - C. military hostilities in Western Europe had not yet completely ceased
 - D. participating statesmen exhibited strong feelings of bitterness and vengeance
37. An historian arguing that territorial boundary decisions reached at Versailles in 1919 remain a source of contention and open conflict today would cite events in
- A. Poland
 - B. Slovakia
 - C. the Balkans
 - D. the Baltic states
38. An historian speculating about the potential political consequences of current problems in the former Soviet Union such as
- high levels of inflation and unemployment
 - boundary changes and adjustments
 - a sense of defeat from the closing of the Cold War
- could review the precedent set by
- A. Germany in the 1920s
 - B. France in the 1930s
 - C. the United States in the 1950s
 - D. Israel in the 1980s
39. The international credibility of the League of Nations was damaged in the 1930s by the
- A. signing of the Locarno and Kellogg-Briand Pacts
 - B. withdrawal of the United States from League membership
 - C. use of the League to supervise plebiscites in Germany and Poland
 - D. results of League efforts to deter military aggression in Asia and Africa
40. Hitler's decision to declare war against Poland was greatly encouraged by the
- A. signing of the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact
 - B. success of the blitzkrieg against Belgium and France
 - C. efforts of neo-fascist elements of the Polish Government
 - D. policy of appeasement followed by Polish diplomats at Munich

Use the following series of developments from the early 1930s to answer question 41.



—from *Origins of the Second World War*

41. Which statement completes the series of developments shown in the chart?
- A. Countries allow for a free exchange of goods and services; trade expands
 - B. Countries raise trade barriers; domestic industries are protected
 - C. Countries spend more on public services and reduce taxation; employment is reduced
 - D. Countries form regional economic associations; economies are stimulated
-
42. Winston Churchill, an outspoken critic of appeasement during the 1930s, supported a British policy toward Nazi Germany of
- A. confrontation
 - B. expansionism
 - C. isolationism
 - D. mediation

Use the following map to answer questions 43 and 44.

Territorial Changes in Central Europe



—from *History Alive*

43. These territorial changes represent boundary adjustments that occurred
- A. immediately following the Munich Accord
 - B. as a result of the defeat of Nazi Germany
 - C. immediately following the First World War
 - D. as a result of the collapse of the Soviet empire
44. The territorial changes shown on the map indicate significant gains realized through
- A. appeasement
 - B. balance of power
 - C. self-determination
 - D. spheres of influence

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 45 and 46.



—from *Questions of Evidence, 20th Century World*

45. The symbolic discomfort felt by the “pipe smoker” in this cartoon is caused by the
- A. Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact
 - B. Yalta Conference
 - C. Cuban Blockade
 - D. Marshall Plan
46. This cartoon was drawn in the context of
- A. peaceful coexistence initiatives from the Soviet Union
 - B. conflict among the Great Powers over former colonies
 - C. unresolved questions of how to defeat Nazi Germany
 - D. initial Cold War tensions between East and West

Use the following quotation to answer questions 47 to 49.

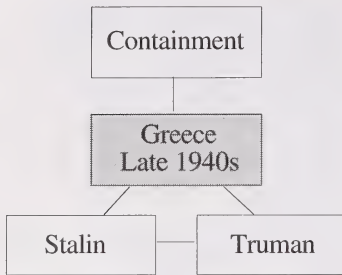
I am for the forces that will make our side—our allies and us—the strongest aggregation of power on earth. When we reach that status, that is the time to talk the only language the Kremlin understands. That is the only way to peace that the Russians have left open to us. In other words, our preparation for war is a means to an end—not an end in itself. The goal we seek is world peace. When we are threatened with war in this country, we back our men with peacetime muscles, which we strengthen in times of danger.

—from *Vital Speeches of the Day*, 1951

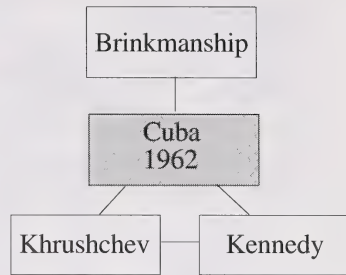
47. Within the context of the Cold War, this speaker is arguing that the United States should
- A. pursue a policy of military deterrence
 - B. negotiate mutual disarmament treaties
 - C. maintain spheres of influence worldwide
 - D. encourage the proliferation of nuclear weapons
48. The paradox in the speaker's beliefs and assumptions is that
- A. nations that are enemies will negotiate settlements
 - B. preparing for war will ultimately bring about peace
 - C. preparing for war will bring about ideological understanding
 - D. nations belonging to an alliance will often act independently
49. This speaker would strongly support the
- A. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
 - B. Helsinki Agreement
 - C. SALT negotiations
 - D. NATO alliance
-
50. The original purpose of former Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson's proposal to create a United Nations Emergency Force was to
- A. end civil strife in Lebanon
 - B. intervene in the Suez Crisis
 - C. break the stalemate of the Korean War
 - D. assist in the American withdrawal from Vietnam

51. Which diagram illustrates a relationship that is **inaccurate**?

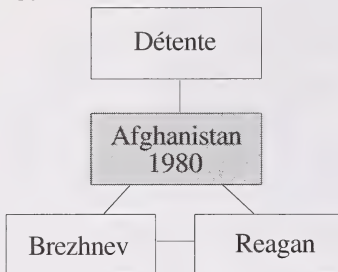
A.



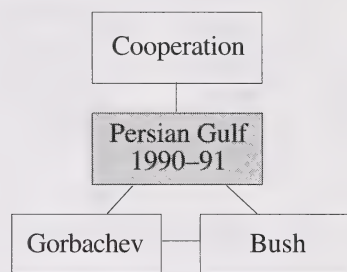
B.



C.



D.



52. The people of which three nations significantly challenged Soviet control during the Cold War?

- A. Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania
- B. Poland, Yugoslavia, and Finland
- C. Austria, Hungary, and East Germany
- D. Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary

53. The development that clearly represented Cold War hostility was the

- A. inauguration of the SALT talks
- B. construction of the Berlin Wall
- C. negotiation of the Helsinki Accords
- D. implementation of the Marshall Plan

Use the following events to answer question 54.

- American President Nixon visits China, 1972
- The United States and the Soviet Union sign the SALT I Treaty, 1972
- The Vietnam War ends with the withdrawal of American troops, 1975

54. These events marked the real beginnings of
- A. global nuclear disarmament
 - B. détente between the superpowers
 - C. regional defensive alliances and treaties
 - D. mutual nuclear deterrence between the superpowers
-
55. The organ of the United Nations that wields considerable power to deal immediately with emergency situations posing a major threat to world peace is the
- A. International Court of Justice
 - B. General Assembly
 - C. Security Council
 - D. Secretariat
56. European citizens opposed to the full union of the European Community generally fear that such a union will lead to
- A. a loss of political sovereignty by individual member states
 - B. a decline in economic productivity throughout Western Europe
 - C. the creation of an aggressive, imperialistic European superstate
 - D. increased political tension from boundary disputes among members
57. Canada's involvement in the GATT, the IMF, and the G7, indicates a recognition of the importance of
- A. collective security
 - B. peaceful coexistence
 - C. regional cooperation
 - D. economic interdependence

Use the following quotation to answer questions 58 and 59.

It is hardly news that in modern times America's competitive position has declined steadily in relation to that of Germany and Japan. We are not less intelligent than the Germans and Japanese. Our raw material and energy base is not less good—indeed, it is far better. It is not clear that our workers are less diligent. Germany spends more per capita on its social services than we do; the Japanese do not spend much less. The difference is that the Germans and Japanese have been using their capital to replace old civilian plants and build new and better plants. We have been using our capital for industrially sterile military purposes. The comparison is striking.

Through the 1970s and 1980s we used from 5 to 8 percent or more of our gross national product for military purposes. The Germans used between 3 and 4 per cent—in most years about half as much as we did. The Japanese devoted less than 1 per cent of their gross national product annually to military use. To take a fairly typical year, our military spending was \$441 per capita; that of Germany was \$252; the Japanese spent a mere \$47 per capita. It was from the capital so saved and invested that a substantial share of the civilian capital investment came back, which brought these countries to the industrial eminence that now challenges so successfully our own.

—John Kenneth Galbraith

58. Galbraith argues that specific decisions made by the United States compared with those made by Japan and West Germany involved a differing commitment to
- A. social stability
 - B. national security
 - C. global prosperity
 - D. collective security
59. Assuming that Galbraith is correct, the United States could have improved its relative economic position by
- A. negotiating additional capital investments from West Germany and Japan
 - B. signing a free trade agreement with West Germany and Japan
 - C. allocating a smaller proportion of budget to defence
 - D. switching to a more sophisticated defence system

Use the following headlines to answer questions 60 and 61.



60. The underlying cause of these disputes primarily involves
- A. distinct groups with national aspirations struggling to assert self-determination
 - B. strong ideological differences about the form of political leadership that a state requires
 - C. distinct cultural groups using armed might to achieve economic equality for all citizens
 - D. strong efforts by individuals to move national governments toward a new internationalist world order
61. Which headline would be consistent in its theme with those shown?
- A. "Maastricht Treaty Assures EC Integration"
 - B. "G7 Nations Reject Massive Aid Program to Russia"
 - C. "Neo-fascist Groups Demonstrate across Western Europe"
 - D. "Ukraine and Azerbaijan Declare Independence from Russia"

Use the following sources to answer questions 62 to 65.

Source I

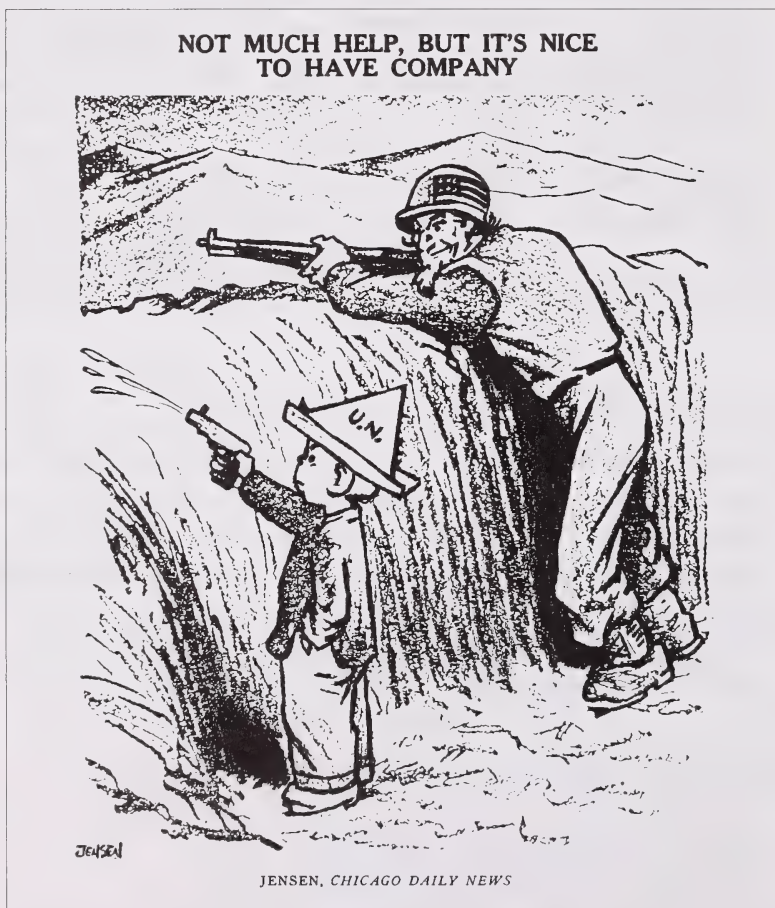
Without the active and constructive engagement of the United States—the only superpower—in international affairs, the world suffers from uncertainty, hesitation, and drift.

Source II

In recent months, the United States has become more and more isolationist. There is a growing fear among world leaders that the United States, unable to define for itself a meaningful leadership role, is willing to abandon the world stage.

—sources I and II from *Canada and the World*; 1992

Source III



—from *A Cartoon History of United States Foreign Policy*

62. All three sources assume that American involvement in international affairs has been
- A. a primary source of global instability
 - B. a dominant factor in the events of history
 - C. motivated by the goal of achieving domestic political aims
 - D. deliberately exaggerated and overrated by the world community
63. The claim made in Source I would be strongly challenged by a person who believes that the United States should follow a foreign policy that is more
- A. global
 - B. aggressive
 - C. isolationist
 - D. humanitarian
64. Which American action contradicted the trend described in Source II?
- A. The Clinton administration identified the defence budget as a major area for cost reductions.
 - B. The American Congress expressed certain reservations regarding the North American Free Trade Agreement.
 - C. The United States supplied the largest single contingent of ground forces committed to stabilizing the situation in Somalia.
 - D. The American government expressed reluctance to support many proposals made at the 1992 environmental summit in Rio de Janeiro.
65. From an American perspective, the cartoon presents a humourous but appropriate comment on American involvement in
- A. Vietnam 1965–75 and Cuba 1961
 - B. Panama 1989 and Grenada 1983
 - C. The Balkans 1993 and Libya 1986
 - D. Korea 1950–53 and the Persian Gulf 1991
-
66. The recent dissolution of Czechoslovakia can be sharply contrasted with the breakup of Yugoslavia mainly because in Czechoslovakia
- A. UN forces supervised the political transition
 - B. political upheaval and military violence have been avoided
 - C. the geographic division was not related to ethnic differences
 - D. pressure from neighbouring nations encouraged political separation

Use the following sources to answer questions 67 and 68.

Source I



—from *World Press Review*

Source II

From the League of Nations to the United Nations, the use of sanctions to maintain collective security has proven ineffective. However, a careful examination of their use shows that, if fully and universally applied, they can produce results. The human and material cost of direct military intervention is simply too high for nations not to first attempt to apply sanctions against an aggressor.

67. According to the cartoon, economic sanctions
- A. destroyed what was left of the Yugoslav state
 - B. demonstrated the EC's power to negotiate with Yugoslav arms suppliers
 - C. encouraged war materials to reach their destinations in Yugoslavia
 - D. produced little meaningful reduction of the conflict in Yugoslavia
68. An historian seeking to establish a parallel between the issue raised by the sources and a similar issue that arose during the interwar period would refer to the
- A. Italian invasion of Ethiopia
 - B. German invasion of Poland
 - C. French occupation of the Ruhr
 - D. British mandate over Palestine

Use the following quotation to answer questions 69 and 70.

Peter Bamm, a German Army physician who served on the Russian front, tells in *Die Unsichtbare Flagge* (1952) of the killing of Jews in Sevastopol. They were collected by “the others,” as he calls the S.S. mobile killing units to distinguish them from ordinary soldiers (whose decency the book extols), and were put into a sealed-off part of a prison. They were then made to board a mobile gas van, in which they died after a few minutes, whereupon the driver transported the corpses outside the city and unloaded them into tank ditches. “We knew this. We did nothing. Anyone who had seriously protested or done anything against the killing unit would have been arrested within twenty-four hours and would have disappeared. It belongs among the refinements of totalitarian governments in our century that they don’t permit their opponents to die a great, dramatic martyr’s death for their convictions. A good many of us might have accepted such a death. The totalitarian state lets its opponents disappear in silent anonymity. It is certain that anyone who had dared to suffer death rather than silently tolerate the crime would have sacrificed his life in vain. This is not to say that such a sacrifice would have been morally meaningless. It would only have been practically useless. None of us had a conviction so deeply rooted that we could have taken upon ourselves a sacrifice that was useless from a practical point of view, for the sake of a higher moral meaning.”

—by Hanna Arendt in *Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil*

69. In relating a personal response to the events described, the speaker claims that
- A. loyalty to one’s country became the supreme duty of each individual
 - B. individual survival ultimately became more important than ethical standards
 - C. ordinary soldiers attempted to prevent the atrocities from being committed
 - D. the killings were exaggerated and not worth protesting on ethical grounds
70. To support his claim, the speaker argues **specifically** that the modern totalitarian state has succeeded in
- A. making any protest a largely futile gesture
 - B. concealing its terrible deeds from its citizens
 - C. reducing its enemies to subhumans not worthy of life
 - D. causing most citizens to deny any responsibility for their actions

You have now completed Part A. Proceed directly to Part B.

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. You are to **take** and **defend** a position on one of the two issues presented, either Topic A or Topic B. All essays will be marked according to the same criteria.

Instructions

- Choose **either** Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Read the assignment carefully and note the reminders for writing on page 29.
- Use blue or black ink to write your essay.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Some people believe that during times of significant economic or political crisis within a nation, the government is justified in restricting the rights and freedoms of its citizens. Others believe that governments are never justified in limiting individual rights and freedoms, under any circumstances.

Should governments limit individual rights and freedoms during a national crisis?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

Some twentieth-century world leaders believe that diplomacy and mediation should be the primary means of preventing or resolving conflict among nations. Other world leaders believe that diplomacy and mediation have limited potential for preventing or resolving conflict.

To what extent should diplomacy and mediation be used to prevent or resolve conflict among nations?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four criteria:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will effectively defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by supporting your ideas and arguments with specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay on the following pages. Space is provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

For Planning and Drafting

**Be sure to indicate your
choice of topic on the back cover.**

For Planning and Drafting

For Planning and Drafting

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

For Planning and Drafting

For Planning and Drafting

For Finished Work

For Planning and Drafting

For Planning and Drafting

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